The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,530.—New Series. BOMBAY:—Tuesday, May 3, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Twenty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 1 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 16th May 1870, at noon.

	May		May
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo	17
" Ratnagherry	11	" Galle	18
" Vingoria	11	" Negapatam	21
" Carwar	12	" Pondicherry	22
" Mangalore	13	" Madras	25
" Cannanore	14	" Coconada	27
" Pondicherry	23	" Visagapatam	28
" Calicut	14	" Bimlipatam	28
" Beypore	14	" Gopalpore	29
" Cochin	15	" False Point	30
" Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., W. A. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan "	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla "	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar "	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Onore	Monday.
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Carwar	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Calicut	"	" Vingorla	"
" Beypore	"	" Malwan	"
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
		Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE HIRJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2nd May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Dorkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 15th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to Jeffreson, Campbell, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,570 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWREDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MAZ. BRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton by the Company from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize rom up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on any moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 6th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNHARDT, PRIMSWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 25th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Tour.mc, Tunis and Alexandria, have received to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new first-class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

These steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£ 54	
Suez	38	22	9	Cabin Provisions.
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	Without Food
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's Vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 2½ per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. H. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hasscox, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

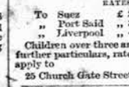
The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.



THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing underany flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamer running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea ..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 " " 20 cwt.
Gram, Rawseed, Coffee, Pepper, Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 " " 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment of the cargo. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lot.

From Port Said to Trieste 5 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 " 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

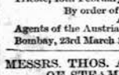
By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. B., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

RATES OF PASSAGE—1ST CLASS.

To Suez £ 30
" Port Said " 32
" Liverpool " 45

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be obtained on board at moderate rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

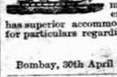
THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHAREE, 1,233 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT HAVRE, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Mat.
1 White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register, W. Nisbet, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. As the vessel will leave early next week, Shippers are requested to send their cargo off at once. A limited quantity of light freight is still required. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 8th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,179 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain Geo. Tenn, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 7th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5.30 P.M. on Saturday, the 7th May, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintend ent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Ballard Row to Esplanade Road, 30th April 1870.

FOR MAULMAIN, WITH PROMPT DESPATCH.

THE A 1 Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, 852 tons, W. Ford, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port in a few days. For Freight (immediate shipment) apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

STEAM SHIP NEERA, having arrived with CARGO ex LUXOR 19th, and ISIS 25th March, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NOTICE.—SHIPPERS per S. S. NIGER, hence to Hongkong, are informed that the VESSEL WILL LEAVE on THURSDAY next, and that should any Cargo be short shipped in consequence of not being sent off in time full freight will be charged thereon in terms of orders granted.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NOTICE.—The Office of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, in Liquidation, has THIS DAY been CLOSED from No. 6 Rampart Row to 5 Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Lane, Fort.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY CLUB, held on the 20th ultimo, to take into consideration the necessary steps to be adopted for providing a NEW CLUB HOUSE having been adjourned to TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at five o'clock P.M., the attendance of MEMBERS is requested at that hour.

W. P. WALSHE,
Bombay Club, 3rd May 1870. Honorary Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MISS TILLY EARLE'S
FIRST APPEARANCE
FRIDAY, MAY 6TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY
CASTE,
FRIDAY, MAY 6TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MR. JOHN EDQUIN,
IN HIS
GREAT HIGHLAND SWORD DANCE,
FRIDAY, MAY 6TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MR. AND MRS. RICHARDSON,
MR. F. H. POLLOCK AND MR. S. HERBERTE,
IN
CASTE,
FRIDAY, MAY 6TH.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 40 Tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil, before the 14th May. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, 29th April 1870.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—Under Sections II., III., and IV. of the Municipal Loan Bill.—It is hereby notified, that the undersigned did, on MONDAY the 2nd of May, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the tenth monthly instalment of the 15 Lac Loan, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the tenth monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rs. 18,324, being the tenth and eleventh or final instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

2nd May 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY the 16th instant at 1 P.M. by the Marine Storekeeper, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and others articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The Tenders must be taken from and delivered to the Marine Stores, subject to deduction for burns, and tears, or other damage while in the contractors' hands, as may be decided on by the conservator.

A deposit of 5 0 rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rs 5,000 given by the successful tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1870 to 31st May 1871.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieutenant late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 200 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the IRON WORK.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor or Firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla. Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

T. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 2nd May 1870.

IN THE COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Acts XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Bombay, European inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Bombay under the name and firm of JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL and Co., a creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act, against the said Purshotum Meghjee, verified by the Affidavit of the said Joseph Jefferson, will be heard in this Honorable Court on the 2nd day of May, instant, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of May, instant.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, the 2nd day of May 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from boilers, Lead and Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Sundry Stores returned from the Abyssinian Expedition. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Flour Mills, Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers have been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by bullocks or hand.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of fires (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Fig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Indian Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 2,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and he facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Hurdles, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having empowered Mr. HENRY RAWLINSON, C. E., Elphinstone Circle, to UNDERTAKE ALL WORK in connection with his PATENT SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY, those interested in the scheme will in future address him direct for all information.

W. J. ADDIS, C. E.

Tanna, 21st April 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company, undersigned has taken CHARGE of the Office of AGENT of the Company in India, during the absence of Mr. CHARLES CURREY, or until further orders.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Hankelail Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 2s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 6d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 2s. 6d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY enroute for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES THOMAS HEWITT, sworn in this matter on the Twenty-fifth day of April instant, the exhibit thereunto annexed, and upon reading the Report of the Meeting of Contributories held on the Eighth day of April, instant, and on hearing the Solicitors of the said Association, I do consent that the amended proposition of SHEIBHOY GANGJEE, to purchase of the Assets of the said Company and to pay the Creditors of the said Association and the costs and charges of winding up the affairs of the said Company be, and it is hereby, confirmed; and I do order that the said Contributories be bound thereby; and I do further order, under Section 163 of the above Act, that the said JAMES THOMAS HEWETT be permitted to retire from the liquidation of the abovenamed Company and that TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, be and he is hereby appointed the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company in the place and stead of the said James Thomas Hewitt.—Dated this 29th day of April 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

PURSUANT to the above Order, I, the undersigned, Liquidator of the above Association, request those Contributories of the said Association who have not paid the Second Call of Rupees Fifteen per share to pay the same in the Office of the said Association.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA,
Sole Liquidator, H. & Kattiawar F. & C. A., Ld.

Bombay, Bora Bazar Street, No. 16, 28th April 1870.

CARR BROTHERS,
THE OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PARIS KID GLOVES,
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

We are now showing a case of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, imported from one of the most eminent Manufacturers, and to secure quick sales we have determined on offering the Lot at

RUPEES TWO PER PAIR,

at which extremely moderate price the choice of all the leading colours in

PARIS KID GLOVES

may be had from

CARR BROTHERS,
30th April 1870. BOMBAY.

W. GREENER, Birmingham, has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

MRS. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDIZE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ART

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues rising and active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
37,036	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	120
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
800	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,730
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	600
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850
100	2,000	all	100 p.c	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,550

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,00	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	2,500	850	0 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,880	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,900
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	3,500	all	200*	Fort Press Co.	3,900
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	5,000	all	245 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,575
1,000	5,000	2,000	400 p.c	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
1,800	1,000	850	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	2,000	750	300 p.c	Victoria Press, Madras	1,900
150	2,000	all	150 p.c	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,300

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,870
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Esplanade Land	1,065
10,500	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
5,000	500	all	Nil	Fore Land & Pier Co. Ld	192
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,170
2,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	330

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	£18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	257½
—	£20	£9.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
—	£ 0	£3.10.0		Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	£96.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
500	2,000	300	9	Kurmukee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
800	73	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
5	35		Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'king
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
	10	Feb. '67	East India Bank's
200	681	May '67	Indian Peninsula
200	74	Apr. '67	Royal Bank
180	76	Apr. '67	Old Financial

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COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
3,500	2,400		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400		Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
30 years' do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Frane Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—27TH APRIL, 1870.

The market for Government Securities continues steady; the transactions reported to-day were at the following rates:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 97-9 or 3-0 discount, and small amounts 9-2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1870, at from Rs. 104-7 to 104-10.

5½ per cents., sold last evening at Rs. 114-4, but to-day buyers would not offer above Rs. 114-2.

3 years' Debentures, at Rs. 101-4.

15 Years' Debentures, at 108-12 and 109.

—5 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at from Rs. 107-8 to 108-8, and small sums at 4 to 6 annas higher.

Bank of Bengal shares, were purchased at Rs. 1,400 for cash.

National Bank shares continue in demand and bought up at Rs. 120 and 120 for cash.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 327.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th April, compared with the return for the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.			
Gnl. Try. Bles. at H. O.	Rs. 16,60,624	6 0	decrease
,, at Branches	2,55,541	8 10	decrease
Other Deposits	2,19,726	15 8	decrease
Bank Post Bills	4,17,520	6 6	decrease
ASSETS.			
Loans on Govt. Secs.	Rs. 2,51,474	3 3	decrease
Accts. of Credit on do	7,58,580	14 2	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	6,64,334	14 5	increase
Balances with other Banks	63,815	11 0	decrease
Cash at Head Office	3,40,338	7 4	decrease
Do at Branches	19,32,730	1 2	decrease

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 30th April, compared with the statement issued on the 23rd April:—

	23rd April.	30th April.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital paid up Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balances	1,36,06,991	1,45,19,983
Deposits at Head Office	1,80,05,276	1,71,70,264
Deposits at Branches	12,11,444	14,22,522
Bank Post Bills outstanding	6,17,234	3,15,177
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,05,657	8,06,068
Rs.	4,14,00,588	4,04,89,150
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	24,79,469	20,81,750
Cash at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	8,68,009	8,16,469
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	26,01,701	25,68,994
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	1,00,30,936	1,13,73,656
Dead Stock	4,80,224	
Less written off	20,000	
	4,60,224	4,63,234
Stamps	6,304	6,017
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	6,60,944	6,29,641
Overdrafts	3,108	5,548
Government Reserve, Cash	99,06,991	1,03,19,983
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	70,70,171	57,37,781
Do. do. at Branches	63,33,209	57,43,823
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	9,19,527	7,54,324
Rs.	4,14,00,588	4,04,88,150

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Baines, Captain, 106th Madras Light Infantry, on duty, from Deesalee.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Willock, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Jhelum.

Lawrence, Conductor, Bombay Ordnance Department, from furlough, from England.

Heylands, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P.D.A.

Poona, 30th April, 1870.

The undermentioned officers, and Medical subordinate have obtained leave:—

33rd Foot—Lieut. Kirwan, from 27th April to 8th May 1870, on privilege leave.

25th N. I.—Surgeon Major Harris, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Medl. Establishment—3rd Class Hospital Assist S. Salomon, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 30th April, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon R Bonstead is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 13th March last.

Referring to G G O No. 232 of 1870, under which the Sind Divisional Command with its complete staff was abolished, the Brigadier General Commanding the Sind District will transfer Courts-Martial, and refer all legal questions to the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Northern Division of the Army.

Captain J G Watt, Staff Corps, late Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bombay District, is attached to the duty with the 9th Regiment N I.

Colonel R B Moore, Staff Corps, late Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, who ceased to belong to the Divisional Staff on the 1st instant, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Under orders from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant C. W. Hume, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, whose period of Staff Service will expire on 15th May next, is directed to proceed without delay to join his regiment on that date.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard:—

Lieutenant E F. J. Rennick, 3rd Hussars.

Lieutenant T. A. F. Leader, 108th Foot.

Corporal W. J. Morrod, 1st Battalion 8th Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Regiment N. I.—Major W. A. Glasspoole, officiating Wing Officer 25th N. L. I., to officiate as second in command.

17th Regiment N I—Captain Tyndall, Staff Corps, Quarter Master 14th N I, to be officiating Wing Subaltern.

18th Regiment N I—Captain C S Lechmere to retain the Adjutancy on promotion.

20th Regiment N I.—Major M W Parker, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain Kettlewell, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

9th Regiment N I—Captain J G Watts, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Captain and Brevet Major G F Beville, Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer, Ahmednuggur.

1st Regiment Sind Horse—Lieutenant A L McNair, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Stevens, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant W Loch, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, and to officiate as Adjutant, vice McNair, in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Ahmednuggur Brigade Order—Dated 31st March 1870, appointing Major E A Green Station Staff Officer, temporarily.

29th Foot—Regimental Order, dated 16th April 1870, appointing Ensign C E Yate officiating Interpreter to the Regiment, vice Lieutenant Wooldridge.

19th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 21st April 1870, directing Captain W Jacob, officiating Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Davidson, proceeded on leave.

23rd Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 31st March 1870, appointing Lieutenant Watling to perform the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own, vice Major Park, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division of the Army.

Indore Station Order.—Dated 16th April 1870, appointing Lieutenant Lynch to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Van, proceeding to Mhow.

Dated 2nd April, by the Officer Commanding at Kirkee, appointing Captain G. H. Candy, Royal Artillery, Station Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Walker.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot 1st Battalion.—Ensign A C Armstong, to Mahableshwur, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant S Renaud, from 23rd April to 22nd May 1870, pending retirement from the service.

Staff Corps.—Colonel R. B Moore, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, from 1st to 31st May 1870, on medical certificate.

Captain R. Dane, in extension, to remain in Australia from 13th July to 13th November 1870, on private affairs

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, April 26.)

Captain A. F. F. Bloomfield, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, privilege leave for two months.

Mr. W. F. Hathaway, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, leave for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave for thirty days.

Mr. H. E Sullivan, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, two months' privilege leave from 9th May.

Mr. H. E. Stokes, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, two months' privilege leave from the 27th April.

Surgeon-Major J. Donaldson, M. D., Medical Officer at Ootacamund, for three weeks, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. G. S. Sage, Executive Engineer of the second grade, one month's preparatory leave.

Mr. G. S. Sage, Executive Engineer of the second grade, one year's furlough to Europe.

Mr. D. Carlier, Supervisor of the second grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave.

Captain George Edward Henry Beauchamp, 13th Regiment N. I., to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, during the absence of Captain Bloomfield on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. R Hodgson, Bombay Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police in North Malabar, during the employment of Captain Conningham on other duty, or until further orders—to take effect from date of receiving charge from Lieutenant Hole.

Mr. Frederick Edward Gibson, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend W. Wynch, M. A., Chaplain of Mysore, privilege leave for two months.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend W. S. Trotman, B.A., Chaplain of Poonamallee, privilege leave for one month, from the 3rd May.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain J. D. Clark, Officiating Adjutant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for appointment as Officiating Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major Bonar Millett Deane, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, Officiating Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, is re-appointed as an Assistant Quarter Master General, to complete the Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1870, vice Major D. Scott, who has vacated, by exceeding two years' absence from India.

Captain G. W. Cole, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, is permitted to proceed to Bangalore and the Pulney Hills on medical certificate, with effect from date of departure from Masulipatam and until the 31st October 1870.

So much of G. O. G. dated 7th December 1869, No. 399, as places the service of Assistant Surgeon C. M. Gulliman, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Surgeon-Major J. Donaldson, M. D., Medical Officer, Ootacammund, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Madras.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. nation
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Shins Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 2s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Suez, April 17.
	British Queen	Wiggins	Gopalpore, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Erato	Jones	Galle.
	Arabia (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Eurine, Harrington, to Liverpool.

Ship Lammershagen, Jorgensen, to Falmouth.

Barque Colombo, Plenge, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Neera, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvee.

Ship Yeavering Bell, to Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 28 Chinsurah ..... Fletcher ..... Liverpool, Dec 22

Soukar ..... Adams ..... London, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

April 28 Carnarvon Castle ... — ..... —

Esperance ..... — ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 26 Amanda ..... X — ..... Coconada

Maid Marian ..... — — ..... Monte Video

DEPARTURE.

April 26 Oriental ..... — ..... Calcutta.

Passengers sailed to Coconada—Mr Heiden and 2 children, Mrs Martin and Mr J C Lartuine.

For Vizagapatam—Two Misses McDowell.

To Gopaulpore—Miss R Hufton, Mrs Kearney.

To Bimlipatam—Captain Burgess and Mr G W Creswell.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press,

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

Will be Ready at Noon To-day,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
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Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries,
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GALLROITZ—PEREIRA—May 2nd, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, by the Reverend I. Ciampi, Emile W. Gallroitz, to Rose L. Pereira—No cards.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

SELLINGHAUS—April 24th, at Chaibassa, Mary, the infant daughter of Rev. Theodor Sellinghaus, aged one month and one day.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

JENNINGS—April 26th, at Madras, the wife of Captain C. J. Jennings, 3rd Regiment P. L. I., of a daughter.

ST. MARTIN—April 26th, at Pugh's Gardens, Adyar, the wife Gustave Francis St. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SAUNDERS—April 27th, at Benares, the wife of R. P. Saunders, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

JONES—April 25th, at Duddhee, Singrowlie, of inflammation of the kidneys, the Rev. W. Jones, of the London Missionary Society, aged 30.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

THE *Pioneer*, in a late issue, has been drawing attention to the many and great advantages to be derived from instructing all infantry regiments in field fortification. While acknowledging that some difficulties do exist, our contemporary does not consider them by any means insuperable, and so convinced, is he, of the desirability of this instruction being imparted, that he almost advises that officers should be compelled to qualify for the post of instructor, and perform the duties gratuitously. While agreeing with the *Pioneer* in considering that some general instruction in the art of constructing field works should be given to the infantry regiments, we cannot go so far as to advocate the appointment of unpaid instructors, even in these days of retrenchment and reform. Anything that is worth learning at all is worth learning well and to learn up a subject sufficiently to be able to teach the same, requires far deeper research than most officers have either time or inclination to give. If officers were compelled to make field fortification a study, for the special purpose of instructing their men, we may take it for granted that a vast majority of the latter would be very badly taught indeed, as the mere fact of the study being compulsory would render it distasteful to both teachers and pupils, and success under such circumstances would be impossible. The officers who "would take interest in the undertaking for the work's sake" would be far too few to meet one half, or one quarter of the calls for them. Government has, at no time, treated its servants so well that it can expect gratis work from them, and some very strong inducements in the shape of emoluments would have to be held out before officers would, not only qualify, but accept the drudgery imposed by appointments of this nature. Make the post a paid one in the same way as that of Musketry Instructors, and candidates will doubtless come forward, though the want of attraction and total absence of all spirit of competition will render the appointment one of tenfold more mental labor than any other in the army: of course we mean if the instructor were to carry on his work in a zealous and painstaking manner. But to enable him to do this, the subject must either be one of interest, or must contain at least the elements of rivalry and competition, and though we can understand how Tommy Atkins, (that far-famed Private "Cocker,") will take pains with his shooting to beat a comrade or gain extra pay, we must confess we fail to see what interest the same individual will feel if morning after morning he is paraded with a spade in his hand, and set to work to make parapets, dig ditches, or break down walls; still less can we believe, that any reasonable number of men would, if encouraged, read up the theory of fortification in barracks. No doubt the practice adopted by Mr. Squeers, of first learning how to do a thing and then going and doing it is, under certain conditions, good, but for our part we think that theory is much better left alone in a matter like fortification, so far as the soldier is concerned. We all know what a horrid bore theory of all descriptions was considered at school when learning it was a necessity, and we imagine that very few of us would care to go through that grind again; why then should we expect the private soldier to take an interest in such matters when the odds are a hundred to one that he will never understand even the necessity for what he is being taught, and that, in the end, although he may be a first-rate hand at digging a trench, or running up a parapet, he will yet be perfectly ignorant of the reasons for which he has made either one or the other. Education of this sort can be carried too far, unless indeed we are to create a body of men as an army, every individual member of which will be fit for, and able to work in Artillery, Engineers, or Infantry indiscriminately, a state of things which no man in his senses could ever desire.

We are of opinion that men should be put on, occasionally in running up parapets, making temporary shelter for themselves, adapting natural formations of the ground into means of defence, building huts, constructing *abattis*, and so forth, but let this be carried on in the way it is usually done in the field and before the enemy, viz., by working parties who are simply told off to do a certain work and do it. But all theoretical lectures and indoor instruction out of the way, give a few plain "reasons why" as the work proceeds, and the men will work better, take more interest, and pick up a vast deal more information in half the time they would if the subject was taken in hand as a set course, and interspersed with lectures understood, we may safely say, by none, and generally worked up a few hours previously by the lecturer himself, and forgotten even by him as soon as delivered. A soldier may be taught to shoulder "arms," to load and fire, to march, mount guard, &c., without any great call on his intellects, he gets his orders and has to obey them to the best of his ability, but to insure a like success if he is wanted to think and act for himself, his interest in the undertaking is a *sine qua non*. He must be attracted to it, he must know and understand the reason for every thing he does, and this is exactly what will not happen if "spade drill" is to be turned into a long dreary course instead of many hours of lively and enjoyable labour; but this, unfortunately, is a mistake we always make with the army. We imagine that because the exact mode of carrying a firelock, of wearing a belt, or sitting on a horse is, and always has been laid down in black and white, that therefore everything the soldier does must be worked under the same system. Look at the pages and pages of orders published on workshops, regimental gardens, canteens and such matters, where surely the system might have been left out. The manner of carrying out all these kind of things might be left very much more to the discretion of Commanding Officers than is now the case; but no, our system does not allow of it, and consequently many beneficial measures are either very partially carried out, or eventually completely choked off by "red tape." Practical instruction in field fortification, "spade drill," or whatever else it is called is, without doubt, capable of very materially adding to the efficiency of the soldier if reasonably carried out, but not half the benefits will arise from it if it is to be taught by a long course of drills and lectures, as would accrue if the frigid solemnity of the parade was thrown aside, and the men taken in hand without any fuss and bother, shown what they had to do, the best way of doing it, and the reasons for doing it at all. This could easily be accomplished by paid instructors unfettered by red tape, but the drill as part of the system will be mere drudgery and, after the novelty had worn off, would be so regarded by all concerned.

THERE is nothing in the annual reports of the Sanitary Commissioners of the Indian presidencies which is so conspicuous under the head of suggestions for works of practical improvement in the mofussil towns, as that of dispensaries for the relief of the sick poor. A perusal of these reports will show that the suggestions for establishing dispensaries are conspicuous by their absence. It seems to us to be especially the duty of a Sanitary Commissioner to point out where dispensaries are urgently required. But the means of establishing such charities appear to be wanting. It is not difficult to show where dispensaries should be built, but it is hard to show with what funds they should be established and maintained. Charitable capitalists on this side of India have set up and endowed such institutions in many places, calling them after their own names. Native Chiefs have thought it to be their duty to build the dispensaries in their provinces and to supply medical aid to their people free of charge. Government have done the same thing in many places, but it must be confessed that these institutions are too few to be of service to more than a tithe of the population. Small towns in which Municipal rule has been established are unable to have dispensaries, in consequence of their deficient revenue. But although such towns may be too poor to support dispensaries out of the Municipal fund, can nothing be done to aid them? Can the State do nothing, or Collectors do nothing?

We have been led into these remarks by a recent article in the *Dnyan Prakash*, in which the establishment of dispensaries is suggested, and the writer urges that they should be placed in medical charge of local vaccinators, in order to the saving of the expense of a separate medical staff. We fear the suggestion is impracticable, inasmuch as the subordinates of the vaccine establishments have had no medical training, such as dispensary work would require. The pay of the vaccinators, it is said, has lately been raised, and it is added that men of good medical qualification are ready to accept the same salary and perform the double duty of treating the sick and vaccinating the people. It perhaps may admit of discussion whether vaccination and dispensary work should go together. But until a decision is arrived at, there is no reason why the dispensary system should not be vastly extended in this country.

The people are too poor to subscribe towards dispensaries in any satisfactory manner; too poor in the sense that they will not subscribe towards a town in the collectorate,—and, if so, a great deal of good may result from the measure. These dispensaries might do the work of furnishing reports of every outbreak of unusual sickness, so that efforts of relief might be concentrated where they were required. They might also, aided by local police, furnish birth and death statistics which are so urgently required for sanitary purposes.

When officials travel about the country with a good medicine chest and a comforting family medical tutor by a great author, they are apt to overlook the difficulties that surround the poor in sickness in the small towns and villages. There must be a great deal of misery—unalleviated misery—prevailing, and that too where a little help would prove a great blessing. If the dispensary system can be carried out without draining the imperial exchequer; if, for instance, the work can be done with local funds, Government should encourage the men who are willing and able to work out the problem and carry on the work. We do not look for large hospitals in the mofussil, and according to Sir James Simpson and a host of supporters, large hospitals are a curse to humanity instead of a blessing. So much the greater need is there for dispensaries.

OUR contemporary, the *Bombay Times*, has defended himself, as well as he could, from the charge of representing Russian opinion in India. The defence is this, that he did not represent Russian views *because* he quoted in support thereof an unconfirmed rumour from the *Friend of India!* We merely recur to the matter in order to point out that our contemporary, as usual, evades the issues we have raised on the Central Asian Question. Instead of meeting them he tells his readers that we came to the front in defence of "those credulous views" which, he asserts, we "have been wont to affect as to the formidable nature of Russian aggressions;" and further on, without telling his readers what they are, he says we have "hugged so eagerly," certain "fantastic notions on the Central Asian question." Now we have over and over again challenged our contemporary to state the views which he says we hold and which he describes as fantastic, credulous and alarmist. Up to this moment he has never answered the challenge. We are now justified in assuming that he is either unable or unwilling, and that he has no resource left but adjectives.

We have been requested by the Austrian Consul in Bombay to state that travellers in Austria need not be provided with passports.

We regret to announce the death at Lucknow, on April 29, from confluent small-pox, of Mr. William Handford, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh.

IN Bengal the prospects of the sex are looking up. A vernacular paper has just been started, bearing the name "Bungo Mohila" ("The Woman of Bengal") and edited by a Hindoo lady. A contemporary assures us that it contains "some suggestive articles."

THE "Mudkhari"—"honey gatherer"—a vernacular paper published at Berhampore, states that a woman named Sahoochori (the

of India has sanctioned a subsistence allowance of a rupee a day to her, until arrangements can be made to send her back to her home. It is to be hoped that the "British subject" in question will be made to pay it, and something more.—*Indian Daily News*, April 29.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal held their usual meeting yesterday (April 28). No alteration was made in the charges for money. It was not expected there would be any, although the tendency is, if anything, lower in the outside market. The market for Government securities was active yesterday, particularly for four per cents., which were transacted largely at the higher quotations noted at the foot of our stock list. The rate of exchange on Bombay quoted higher yesterday for *on demand* Bank Bills. Buyers came in at par, but were not largely accommodated at that rate, sellers generally asking an eighth and even a quarter per cent. premium.—*Indian Daily News*, April 29.

THE libel case, growing out of the widow marriage discussion recently held in Poona, is still pending in the Railway Magistrate's Court. The evidence of the Shunker Acharya is to be taken at 8 o'clock this morning (May 2). The Court is to sit for this purpose at Shri Juggutgooroo's Mut. Out of deference to the religious feelings and prejudices of the older members of the Brahminical community of Poona, the Magistrate has dispensed with the attendance of the Shunker Acharya in his crowded court, and consented to take his evidence at his, the Acharya's, own residence in the city. No doubt the Magistrate has adopted this course after mature consideration. The present is a time of unprecedented excitement amongst the Brahmans of Poona, and this might be greatly aggravated by dragging the Juggutgooroo, a strict sunyasee, into open Court. The Magistrate is acting judiciously, we think, in seeking to pour oil on the troubled waters.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship BRITISH QUEEN, Captain Wiggins, arrived yesterday from Gopalpoor with a cargo of rice.

THE s.s. ARABIA, Captain Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Veterinary Surgeon G. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce and child, Major Anderson, Mr. Plummer, Miss Fanny Wiseman, Miss Annie Hill, and fifty-two deck passengers.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON Saturday the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in a suit brought by a widow named Ladkibai and her two sons to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on account of the death of her husband Canjee Anundjee, a Hindoo hawker, lately resident at Cumballa, Bombay, but who was killed in the railway accident at Etcla in June last. The defendants had filed the following written statement:—"The defendants, admitting for the purposes of this suit their liability to the plaintiffs in respect of the matters in plaint stated, say that the damages claimed by the plaintiffs are altogether excessive and unreasonable. The defendants on the 31st day of August 1869 tendered to the plaintiffs by their solicitor the sum of Rs. 5,000, in satisfaction of the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the matters in the plaint stated, but the plaintiffs refused to accept the same. The defendants now bring into Court the sum of Rs. 5,000, and say that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of such matters as aforesaid."

The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) were counsel for the plaintiffs; Messrs. McCulloch and Latham (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter) for the defendants.

Sir Charles Sargent in giving judgment said it appeared Canjee was a hawker by trade and his business was to hawk about goods. His books had been produced in Court in order to show the profits he had been in the habit of making. It seemed he had generally remained four years in Bombay working, and then gone up to his native country and lain fallow for two years, and his average annual profits had been about Rs. 1,500. Now it was very difficult to lay down any principle upon which these damages were to be assessed. It was impossible to say what was the value of that sort of business, for some of the witnesses told them it depended upon the activity of the man himself and if he at any time lost his health and was unable to go about, why there was end of the business. Therefore there was really no principle which one could apply to that sort of business, and so the only question was as to the social position of the man and as to the probable amount he was in the habit of allowing his wife who it appeared lived up in her native country. They had been told by the son that Canjee was in the habit of sending her Rs. 100 per month, but His Lordship confessed he could not credit the statement. That a hawker in Bombay with an average income of Rs. 1,500 a year would allow his wife Rs. 100 a month was a greater amount of devotion than His Lordship had heard of on the part of a hawker to his wife, and therefore he did not pay the least attention to anything of the sort. Lalljee Tricumjee had told them that a widow in the position of the plaintiff with a son six years of age would require Rs. 45 a month. His Lordship doubted even that and believed this widow and her son very seldom saw Rs. 20 a month. Now supposing even that Canjee had allowed his wife and family Rs. 240 a year some deduction must be made not only for the uncertainty of life but on account of the uncertainty of health, and so it would be only fair to cut that down by a third. The eldest son was said to be sixteen years of age but His Lordship should say he was more—he was a strapping boy. He carried on the hawker business, in fact he had very much succeeded to his father's business and therefore His Lordship did not suppose he could have expected anything from his father. His father might have assisted him in his marriage expenses, but it appeared he had never been able to pay them—for they were high in that class (Rs. 5,000)—and probably the son would not have married till he had saved money as a hawker. Now the railway company had offered Rs. 5,000 and if they took Rs. 1,000 from that and appropriated it to the elder son, there remained Rs. 4,000 which at 6 per cent. would yield Rs. 240 per annum. It appeared to him impossible to suppose that the widow would not, with that allowance during all her life, be in a better position than if her husband had not been killed, and therefore His Lordship considered the offer made by the railway company to be a very liberal one and did not see the slightest ground whatever for giving any more. It had been argued that the Court ought to provide for the marriage of the two sons; but there was nothing to show that the father ever could have provided for them—he certainly had never been able to do so—and why should the company do that which the father could never do? Canjee might have assisted his sons, and the Rs. 1,000 to the elder son would go to that purpose. Then the widow and child would have the interest of the Rs. 4,000 till the child became sixteen years of age and then Rs. 3,000 would be handed over to the widow and Rs. 1,000 to the child—the Rs. 4,000 being in the meantime placed in the hands of the Administrator General. Inasmuch as the defendants had offered Rs. 5,000 of damages they would pay the costs only up to the date of that offer and the subsequent costs would be borne by each party.

Decree was accordingly given for Rs. 5,000.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.—2ND MAY.

(Before Hon. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents obtained their discharges; Auderjee Cooverjee, merchant; liabilities Rs. 53,866, assets Rs. 1,16,572 good debts, and Rs. 1,899 bad.

Adolph Gabriel, dentist; liabilities Rs. 9,028, assets Rs. 200 good, Rs. 5,394 bad, and Rs. 3,214 doubtful.

Bapojee Eknath, writer; liabilities Rs. 16,942.

IN RE PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. and moved under section 9 that Purshotum Meghjee should be adjudicated a bankrupt. The petition stated that Purshotum had been a merchant and incurred debts, that he had made over five properties to his brother, had closed his place of business and made off to Kutch.

The application was granted.

IN RE GUNGADAS NANABHOY.

This insolvent applied for an interim order of protection.

Mr. Taylor opposed on behalf of the Asiatic Bank. That Bank had brought a suit against insolvent for calls and there was a difficulty in serving the summons as he kept out of the way. Then when the case came on he appeared in Court and speedy execution was stayed as he had filed his schedule. There were none of the usual grounds for the order stated in the affidavit and he therefore asked that the order should be refused.

Insolvent said he was in the employment of a Parsee contractor at Colaba and was paid by the day. He had to go to the Bank to draw money to pay the coolies and had never concealed himself.

The Commissioner said it seemed the insolvent had concealed himself, and refused the order.

The other business was of little importance.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED BY THE NEERA.

THE following passengers, per B. and B. S. S. Company's s.s. Neera, Captain Hanscom, arrived yesterday from Suez and Aden:—

From Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.
From Aden—Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, and eleven natives.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd May, 8-45 P.M.—Latest dates from England, via Turkey, 30th April, 1-35 P.M.; via Russia, 2nd May, 11-35 A.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 30th April, 10-50 P.M.; via Russia, 1st May, 11-15 A.M. From America, via Russia, 1st May, 2-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2nd May, 8-30 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 2nd May, 6 A.M.—English Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west moderate, barometer 29·970, thermometer 83, fall of rain 3 cents.

CARWAR, 2nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light southerly, barometer 29·98, thermometer 79.

MANGALORE, 2nd May, 3 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

VINGORLA, 2nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 94.

INCOME TAX "INDIGNATION" MEETING.

A VERY large and influential meeting of the members of the Bombay Association and the native inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon—the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy in the chair—when resolutions were passed approving a memorial to the Secretary of State for India to disallow the Indian Income Tax of this year and place the management of the financial affairs of India on a sound and satisfactory footing. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE TOBACCO DUTIES' FARMER.

ON Friday afternoon the charges by Cristnarao Ragoba against Nanabhai Pandoorung came on for further hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee—Mr. Feile appearing for the prosecution and Dr. Dallas for the defence.

The case for the prosecution have been declared closed,

Dr. Dallas, who stated that he did not intend to call witnesses, proceeded to address the Court. He commenced by the remark that the defendant was a Justice of the Peace and brother of a most respected Government servant holding a very high position; and that was his solution of this false charge—that was what, to his mind, accounted for the prosecutor, when served with a demand for payment of some Rs. 40,000, bringing charges of so formidable character and having the audacity to charge defendant with having swindled Rs. 7,000, for which he received credit in the account served upon him. Another general remark was that the case was one of conspiracy and that the three witnesses, spoken to matters as showing guilt, and then said defendant had admitted guilt—Such a confession was generally a feature of a false case and he thought some evidence was requisite in corroboration before credit was given to these three—conspirators as he must call them. Poonja and other witnesses might have easily been got but the prosecution had not ventured to call one independent witness, though they had spared no amount of perjury: the prosecutor, a man of intelligence, had done any thing rather than give a straightforward answer; it had been difficult to get anything out of Vussonjee and the same might be said of Cristnanath. Looking at the whole case he believed his Worship would find it unworthy of belief as against a man of defendant's character and position. In a case of this kind it was always difficult to break up what had been arranged by the witnesses beforehand, but one test was the conduct of the prosecutor beforehand. Now had the prosecutor thought he was swindled, he would no doubt have referred to it in the angry correspondence between the solicitors, but there was no hint of swindling there. Prosecutor had said he did not wish to be hard on defendant, but that was absurd, for when natives of this country went to solicitors on either side, all feelings of kindness and forbearance were over. Prosecutor had asked defendant to account for the Rs. 7,000 and that was a very reasonable request, and the explanation as to the Rs. 7,000 was that Nanabhai got it as security for the Rs. 10,000 he advanced to Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. for Purshotum Meghjee—for Nanabhai was the real surety; no merchant would have given prosecutor, with his capital of Rs. 5,000 in jewels, credit for Rs. 1,000—that Nanabhai was entitled to the Rs. 7,000 and that prosecutor had said nothing about it for three months, and only when he was served with the account for Rs. 40,000 did he bring up this pretence of swindling. The point on which the prosecution rested the charge of swindling was that the defendant had got the Rs. 7,000 to buy cotton on which he would get advances, with which advances he would pay the instalment of the farm; but Dr. Dallas referred to the correspondence to show that the two subjects had never been hinged together in the letters and from that he argued that the pretence of a condition to pay the instalment was false and that the case must therefore fall. Then, to support any case the prosecutor must tell a connected consistent story, but on reviewing the prosecutor's evidence Dr. Dallas held prosecutor had perjured himself on the main points of the case and that it must therefore be dismissed. Defendant had endeavoured to get the witnesses to say there was a parole agreement by defendant to pay the instalment, but every one had denied it and the case had failed. After referring to a point in law as to whether the charge came within the section, Dr. Dallas said he thought it was a great scandal on the part of the prosecutor to come and lay the present information. Perhaps he had a case against Nanabhai as to the Rs. 7,000, but at all events the subject was one for a Civil Court and prosecutor ought not to have blazoned abroad this matter in a Criminal Court for the purpose of degrading Nanabhai and his family. It was melancholy that natives of this country, even when possessed of the prosecutor's intelligence, would not understand their rights, but would go rushing into the Police Court.

The Magistrate took time to consider his decision.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND MAY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Coodarbux Bhoodoo was charged with stealing three cotton beds belonging to Achar Ali. He pleaded guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to receive four stripes.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Bloxham, a seaman of the ship Bates Family, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for four days.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 8s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 30.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah ...	·754 inches.
Temperature of the Air ...	82·8 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77·2 ,,
Dew Point ...	75·1 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air ...	·775 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) ...	3·2 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 0½ A.M.) on following day ...	90·4 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	78·2 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind NNW, NW, NNW, ESE, WSW, W, S.	
Movement in 24 hours ...	224 miles.

BOMBAY PARIAHS.

I SEE you are troubled with a "glut of dogs" in Allahabad. Is it any comfort to know that they are as serious a nuisance here? I have often wondered why with all our fine civic apparatus such a number of foul beasts are tolerated. Their missive as scavengers of which we used to read in little books is gone, but I suppose till dog-pie is as popular here as in China we shall be afflicted with the howling pig dog. One poor brute unmistakeably mad was killed the other day on the Esplanade, and I saw afterwards another in the early stage of hydrophobia not to be mistaken by those who have lost a favourite by this terrible disease, the mouth and nostrils obstructed by thick, viscous saliva, while the unlucky animal was pawing the corners of his mouth vainly trying to relieve himself of the horrible suffocating sensations caused by the poisonous secretion. He was surrounded by a group of natives apparently ignorant that at any moment he might enter into the last stage and be seized with the uncontrollable propensity to run and the despairing fury which mark the end of hydrophobia. I confess I am inclined to pity all dogs in India, but chiefly those confined in that oddest of all human institutions, the Pinjrapole—the Jain asylum for animals of all sorts. The poor creatures have no honest dog-like occupation, no one to notice them; and as there is no separation of the diseased from the healthy there is an air of forlorn and mangey misery about them, which to me is very touching, and particularly so because there are among them animals of English birth who look as if they had seen better days and feel their degradation keenly. A dog can can look so pathetic too. Early one morning last week looking up I was aware of a melancholy Pariah, ghastly lean, hairless and sore all over, standing fearfully in the gateway and regarding me with pitiful, anxious eyes as who should say, "Now did you ever see anything half so deplorable, so utterly wretched as I am! I am awfully bad as you see, and I have been kicked from pillar to post and chivied through all the bazaars. I don't remember when I had anything to eat and I am hungrier than it has entered into the heart of man to conceive. You hav'nt the heart to shy a stone at me!" I rose to get the poor devil a morsel of food, but his deep distrust of humanity interpreted the action into a probable stick or stone, so tucking his dejected tail tighter between his quivering legs he slunk away and I hope by this time he has found a soft place to die in. Now an Englishman's impulse is to mercifully put such creatures "out of their misery," but if you do, it is quite likely that a native will start up and swear that the masterless waif was his cherished pet; that it did eat of his own meat and drank of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was unto him as any number of daughters. Was it in a dream, I wonder, that once a *burra sahib* showed me his new garden with the dew on his strawberry beds, his young trees, his new market place, and lines of sleepy labourers pecking away at his new roads; and did we chance upon a mild Mussulman with a bag upon his shoulder,—a man of such gentle aspect that the cur would be mean indeed who would not confide in him, and did my *burra sahib* say confidentially to him,—"*Aj kitna mara ?*" to which he received answer—"*Aj teen mara, sahib.*": Was it explained to me in my sleep that this innocent Moslem whistled vagrant dogs to him, and they confidingly came and received at his hands a piece of nice meat.

"But in the savoury mass hid
Was a dose of Prussic acid
Which proved fatal to that poor dog Tray."

It is highly improbable that this occurred in actual fact, considering the prejudices of the country; but supposing it to be true, I think it is an example to be followed no less in Bombay than at Ootacamund or Allahabad.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

SIR BARNES PEACOCK'S REPLY TO THE CALCUTTA PLEADERS' ADDRESS.

MR. ALLAN, Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee and Pleaders of this Court,—The address which you have just delivered, has afforded me the greatest gratification. It is impossible for a Judge to receive such an address on the eve of his retirement from office, and of his departure from a country in which he has spent many of the best years of his life, without feeling greatly honoured, and at the same time deeply affected. To be told, as I have been told, by what I am informed, is the unanimous voice of all the pleaders of his Court, that he has given satisfaction to the representatives of the various conflicting interests which have come before him for adjudication, and to receive that assurance in the terms in which I have just been addressed by so learned and independent a body as those whom I am now addressing, is a matter of true self-congratulation. It is now, as you say, nearly eight years since I was appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. It is more than ten years since I first held the office of Judge, and more than 18 years since I first took my seat as legal member in the Legislative Council of this country. You have alluded to my services in that capacity, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that when I abandoned a lucrative profession in England, I did so with the full knowledge that I was taking upon myself duties of a most responsible nature, but at the same time much more congenial to my taste, as one of the legislators for such a large body of men as the natives of this country.

Gentlemen, you have spoken of the labour which I have undergone and of the numerous and important judgments I have delivered. I believe that without great labour success cannot be attained, and that it would have been impossible, without it, to do justice in dealing with those difficult, important, and abstruse questions which have come before me for adjudication in the course of my career. And under the various systems of law which are prevailing in this country, it would be almost impossible for any one to arrive at sound and correct conclusions without the great and important assistance which can only be rendered by an intelligent, learned, and independent Bar, and which, I have much pleasure to acknowledge, I have always derived from the pleaders on one side and the other.

I am only expressing my honest conviction when I say that after my long experience of the pleaders of this Court, many of the arguments on points of law which I have heard from them will bear comparison, as regards learning, ingenuity, research, closeness of reasoning, clearness and logical arrangement, with many of those which have been addressed by some of the most learned and distinguished advocates of this Court, and even with many of those which I have heard addressed to the Courts of law and equity in England. The same remark may be justly made with regard to arguments which I have heard upon complicated states of fact, in commenting upon and sifting the conflicting evidence of false and prevaricating witnesses.

I can truly say that my earnest desire, ever since I have been honoured with a seat on the Bench, has always been to decide every case upon its merits, to administer justice according to right, to decide what the law is, and not what it ought to be, and not to convert the duties of a judge into those of a legislator. Whenever the law has been silent, I have always endeavoured to act upon the true and sound principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

From my first arrival in this country, I have always endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to raise the status, and improve the position, of the pleaders of this Court: being firmly impressed with the belief that an independent bar is next to a free press, one of the strongest bulwarks against oppression, and one of the greatest safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people. I must say that I have always found the greatest assistance from the pleaders of this Court.

Up to the year 1852, there were several regulations in force, and more particularly Regulation XXVII. of 1814, which were calculated to affect the independence of the pleaders of the late Sudder Court. They were bound, for instance, to attend in Court regularly, or to notify their inability to attend, whether they were actually engaged in any case before the Court or not; in fact, their position was more of the nature of officers of the Court paid by fees than that of a learned and independent body of men such as the bar in England. These shackles were partly removed in 1852, and finally by Act XX. of 1853, which was passed shortly after my arrival in India. I have always treated the pleaders as I have treated the advocates of this Court, as men of honour and integrity; and I can truly say that, with only a few exceptions, I have never found that confidence misplaced.

Gentlemen, you have alluded to my hostility to technicalities, which interfere with a due administration of justice. With regard to this part of your address, I may observe that, shortly after my arrival, acts of the Council were passed by which no decision has to be reversed upon any ground not affecting the merits, and which prohibited the remand of cases when there was sufficient evidence on the record to enable the Court to dispose of them without a further trial. It is one of the most important things that cases should not be remanded unnecessarily. I have always taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the natives of this country. It has always been, and will always be, my earnest desire to promote their happiness and prosperity. I have not been able to devote much of my time, however to matters beyond my public duties—those, whether legislative or judicial, have been sufficient, and a times, I may say, more than sufficient, for the labour of any one man. I have always thought it better to discharge thoroughly public duties entrusted to me than by devoting myself to matters to which others had more time to bestow, to run the risk of performing my own duties perfunctorily.

Gentlemen, there is only one remark in the address which you have presented to me, which has given me pain. It is this, that most of us shall probably never meet again. I shall always look back with a lively interest to the days which I have passed in presiding over this Court, and to the great respect and attention which I have always received from the pleaders and from every one connected with it. I shall retire from this Bench with perfect peace no mind—a peace of mind which cannot be taken from me, because it proceeds from a consciousness of having always endeavoured faithfully to perform my duty, whether these endeavours have been successful or not.

I have now, gentlemen, to bid you all collectively farewell. It is my sincere wish that you may all enjoy long years of health, happiness, and prosperity: that the Bar of this Court may always be as independent, as learned, and as worthy of respect as it is at present. I wish now to express one other wish, and that is, that in proceeding to your respective Courts, you will all pass through my room, in order that I may have the pleasure of shaking each of you by the hand as a mark of my sincere respect and regard for you individually.

WHO IS TO BE THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA?

WRITING from the army point of view, let us pass in parade the candidates whose names have been advanced for the Military Secretaryship to the Government of India.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain is too grand a soldier and gentleman, is too alive to the fact that his honours have been won at the point of the sword, to care to turn courtier-clerk at this late hour. The gain—to one who in all a life has never counted gain—would be pecuniary; in every other sense the soldier—Sir Neville himself as well as the army at large—would suffer by his transfer to the desk. It is not even certain—his brother officers pay him the compliment of thinking—he would succeed in the lower and paper field. Be this as it may, and even supposing General Chamberlain prepared to accept the secretaryship, it is evident the Indian Government is too poor in first-class military commanders to be able to afford to fill a semi-military, semi-civil appointment at such a sacrifice. Murat, *le brave sabreur*, employed inditing "Government Letters" is a picture altogether too ludicrous. Neville Chamberlain's proper place is as Lieutenant-General of the Bombay or Madras Army.

Colonel Atkinson, a hard-working official, often officiating Military Secretary to Government, has claims upon the vacancy which would be stronger were he not already provided for as Controller of Military Account. It is eight years since he quitted the Secretariat, in two more his term of service will expire. During all this time the reversion of the Controller Generalship has been his. But, apart from the hardship to the Secretariat which would follow upon the transfer from and back again to it after so long an interval of time of an official, the Military Finance Department would suffer, at the present juncture, by Colonel Atkinson's removal. Otherwise a strong clear head, large knowledge of past and present Government orders, an honest nature, and no small tact, are so many recommendations for the appointment.

The name of Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Johnson (not that very excellent officer and secretary to the Duke of Cambridge) has been injudiciously suggested, and must therefore be noticed. Were he senior to the present Deputy Secretary to Government, which he is not, his character so little commands the confidence of the army as to render impolitic his nomination to the secretaryship. High and independent principles are essential qualities in an officer holding the position of Military Secretary to the Government of India, for without them, his every act will be viewed by the army with suspicion if not with distaste, thereby rendering unpopular the Government it should be his object to support and strengthen. Possessed of a keen intellect, a mind cast in a purely official mould, of large and special knowledge of the rules and regulations which direct the army, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson has only to select the open high-road to preferment, leaving little influences to littler men, to succeed in ultimately winning the highest non-military prizes of India.

For the precise reason Sir Neville Chamberlain's claim to the Secretariat cannot, in reason, be entertained, that of General Donald Stewart must be set aside. Able as a penman, sufficiently able to fill any position with marked credit to himself, General Stewart's qualities as a soldier are of too high an order to render advisable their deflection into other and civilian channels. Good secretaries are common enough, good generals are just as rare. His place is in command of the Punjab and Sindh frontiers, with supreme military and civil power along the entire line.

One other claimant remains to be noticed, and the army pronounces in his favour. This is Colonel Burne, eight years Deputy Secretary and some time officiating Secretary to Government. An official of long standing and approved capacity—official but not clerk—an officer boasting considerable service in the field, a warm-hearted English gentleman, the Military Secretariat owes not a little of its popularity to-day to its ever-present, ever-obliging Deputy Secretary. In presence of his downright saving common-sense, red tapeism, over-deference to precedent and absolute orders, the delays of office and its quibbles, take flight. Nor has fear of responsibility ever been charged against him. Viewing these facts, reasoning from them, holding a good subaltern to form the most certain promise of a good chief, there exists a general conviction that the present duties of the Secretariat could not be entrusted to safer, to honester, hands. The army has known Colonel Burne for six and twenty years, from subaltern to colonel, in many ranks and capacities, and has recognized the same sterling qualities in each and all of them. Such is the opinion of the army, and army opinion is never wrong.—*Friend of India.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM BLENNERHASSET is to officiate as Civil Judge of Lucknow, during the absence of Mr. F. Lincoln.

MAHARAJAH MUHINDER SINGH, C. S. I., Raja of Bansi, Zillah Bustee, has contributed the sum of Rs. 5,000 to to the new College at Allahabad.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, who has been paying a short visit to this station, left for the Hills on Tuesday night, intending, we hear, to take a short trip to Nynee Tal before the re-assembling of Council at Simla.—*Pioneer*, April 29.

MR. JUSTICE ROSS, of the High Court, N. W. P., will proceed to Simla on leave early next week. His seat on the Bench will be temporarily occupied by Mr. G. D. Turnbull, Civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut. —*Pioneer*, April 29.

WE regret, so far as the Punjab is concerned, that the *Hindoo Patriot* has been misinformed as to the appointment of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy to the office of Chief Justice of that Province. There is no doubt Mr. Pitt Kennedy could have obtained this berth if he would have taken it, but as a fact it is Mr. Cunningham who has consented to officiate.—*Englishman.*

A MEETING of the non-official residents of Umballa was held at Lumley's Hotel on Tuesday morning, April 26, to protest against the obnoxious Income Tax Act. The meeting was well attended, and a memorial, drawn up nearly in the same terms and to the same effect as the Calcutta one, was unanimously agreed to. It is to be duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.—*Pioneer.*

IN consequence of the three months' leave taken by Mr. A. Colvin, Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, there will be the following changes in the N. W. P. Secretariat from 2nd May. Mr. F. Henvey, Officiating Junior Secretary, becomes Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and Mr. P. Whalley, Under-Secretary, takes Mr. Henvey's place as Officiating Junior Secretary.—*Pioneer.*

THE last victim to native addresses is Mr. Pearson, the Judge of Tirhoot, whose services to education and progress during the nine years he has been in the district, merited a better return than a silly address couched in the vilest English and the foundation of an eight rupee scholarship in the Mozufferpoore School. Not only so, but the writers ask for a life size portrait as "a means, though very inadequate, of softening the keenness of the pangs of separation."—*Friend of India.*

SYUD AHMED KHAN has offended the Mussulmans of India by eating meat dressed by Christians and killed in an unlawful manner, which he justifies by quoting the verse of the Koran, which says "the food of the people of the Book is lawful to you, and your food is lawful to them." His opponents, however, quote the verse that follows, "I have made unlawful to you the food of godless people and things strangled," which, if the Moulvie has eaten poultry in any shape, convicts him.—*Pioneer.*

THE timber trade of Moulmein, it is well known, is very rapidly decaying, owing mainly to the turbulence and dacoities of the inhabitants of the Red Karen and Shan States, and we do not understand why the policy which has been pursued in North-Eastern India should not also be pursued in North-Eastern Burmah. A Superintendent to reside permanently, say at Tah Choung, on the frontier, would certainly restore to Moulmein its old timber trade, and probably have some effect on the ruffian chief of Zimmay.—*Pioneer.*

WE hear that a proposal has been made to the Government of India by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, for the formation of a separate class in connection with some of the colleges, for instruction in geology, mineralogy, and their practical application in connection with the Geological Survey of India and Geological Museum, and for the grant of Rs. 100 a month to four of the most advanced students who may be attached as Probationary Assistants to the Geological Museum and Survey, and ultimately, on proving their competency, be employed on the occurrence of vacancies in the Geological Survey Department. The Government has declined to accede to the proposal in the present state of the finances.—*Indian Daily News.*

"MR. CHARLES CARGILL'S leave of absence," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "expired on the 19th instant, and, according to the rules of the service, his appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces lapsed from the same date. There can hardly, I should suppose, be much speculation as to his successor, as the claims of Mr. Morris, who has so long officiated for him, with none the less success perhaps that his rule has not been marked with 'fire and sword' like that of some of his predecessors could hardly be overlooked. To my thinking it would be eminently impolitic to let loose again so destructive an intellect as Mr. Campbell's, for the few months he would be likely to remain in a province which now requires rest and a sober administration, rather than another 'shuffling of the pack.'"

"WAS 'Junius' a Madrasee?" is a question asked and left unanswered by a Madras paper. The immediate reason for starting the idea was a perusal of the biography of Mr. Hugh Boyd, an Anglo-Indian of the last century, together with the natural desire to claim a celebrity as a fellow-townsman. Mr. Hugh Boyd, Secretary to Lord Macartney in Madras in 1782, was intimate with all the wits and notables of his day, whether at home or abroad; was an enthusiast in politics, and of very decided literary tastes. More than once he published collections of letters anonymously and kept the secret from all but his wife, and more than one writer has expressed his convictions that Boyd was the veritable Junius. In Byron's "Vision of Judgment," it will be remembered, the poet says that Junius had been sworn at various times by various authorities to be "a duke, a a knight, an orator, a lawyer, a priest, a nabob, and a man midwife," and it is curious that each of those titles have been fitted to a likely man, except "lawyer." Now, Boyd was a lawyer.—*Pioneer.*

OUTBREAK AMONG TRANQUEBAR CONVICTS.

ON Monday, the 18th April, a party of thirty-five convicts was sent from the Tranquebar Jail under the escort of six police constables and a jail warder, to work on the roads. In the afternoon, at about half past three o'clock, when the gang were on the point of starting back to the jail, two convicts named Verthi and Mottayan made a sudden dash at one of the constables. The former seized the man's musket and the latter at the same moment struck him a heavy blow with a mamoty, which fractured both the bones of his left fore-arm. Having got possession of the musket which though loaded was, fortunately, not capped, the two convicts made off, and in the confusion three others broke from the gang and ran after them. Fortunately the remaining thirty convicts remained steady, and the police were enabled to close them up, and make arrangements for conducting them to the jail and sending a party in pursuit of the run-a-ways, who were ultimately recaptured.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY JURORS.

MANY of our readers may wish to know who are on the Special and Common Juries. The lists we append are taken from the last number of the *Government Gazette*. We cannot spare room for more than the European names. Any errors there may be are not ours. Some of the persons named we know to be dead, and others to have permanently left the country.

SPECIAL JURORS.

Peter Adams, Russell Aitkin, W. Allingham, C. H. Alsen, John A. Anderson, Edward Arthur, Charles E. Ashburner, Francis James Ashburner, Jul. C. Ashley, Henry Edward Astley, and Henry W. Atkinson.

Robert H. Baker, M. Balfour, George Alfred Barnett, Arthur Barrett, Geo. H. Bayley, Thomas George Beaumont, Robert Bell, H. S. K. Bellairs, Charles E. Benn, Percy Benn, William James Best, D. B. Beynon, R. R. Bickerdike, Edward Bigg, Frederick Blackmore, J. Blackwell, L. A. Blaschech, Thomas Blay, A. W. Blunt, John Edward Bodger, William Bond, A. C. Brice, senior, A. C. Brice, junior, Henry Bustace Bright, D. Brisson, J. L. Brodie, Thomas Bromley, Forrest Loudon Brown, John Brown, Alexander Brown, J. A. Brown, Thomas A. Bulkley, James Burgess, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., J. C. Bushby, W. H. Bushby, Walter C. Butler, and J. K. Bytheil.

John Cameron, C.E., John Campbell, Robert Campbell, Francis J. Candy, M.A., E. B. Carroll, William Christian, Robert Clarke, G. S. Clay, William Coburn, T. E. Cochrane, William Colclough, John Colebrooke, Charles J. Comyn, Henry Conder, William Cooper, Henry Randall Cormack, J. P. Cornforth, R. L. Crawford, Arthur Travers Crawford, Walter Ewing Crum, and Charles Currey.

Patrick Dewar, Michael R. De Quadros, Ad. Prior De Saone, George Henders de Dick, John Dickson, H. D. Dods, James Dodds, Edward Doering, C. Douglas, James Douglas, Henry C. Dumbleton, and Thos. Dunbury.

E. Ellison, G. S. Elmore, C. T. Elmstone, William Emmerson, Arthur L. Estill, E. D. Estill, and Robert Ewing.

Robert Fairbairn, John Farrar, Nicholas Fernandes, John Firth, Edward M. Foggo, J. A. Forbes, L. J. F. C. Ford, Henry Forman, J. Fraser, William Fraser, John Dawes Freeman, and William Lake Fulcher.

Charles Gaddum, Alexander Gerrard, Thomas C. Glover, A. K. Gordon, W. E. Gordon, D. S. Gostling, Donald Graham, James N. Graham, A. D. Grant, H. K. Gregory, C. Griffiths, J. Griffiths, Charles James Groom, and A. M. Gubbay.

William Gilmour Hall, Rowland Hamilton, Joseph Alexander Hannah, Arthur Harcourt, E. J. Harcourt, E. L. Hawkins, Charles W. Hawkins, Andrew Hay, J. L. Napier Hay, J. Hector, William Hector, G. F. Henry, J. R. Henson, Charles George Herring, Edward Hewitt, R. Herton Hobbs, David Hogarth, Arthur Hogarth, Frederick Hoyer, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., and F. Hutchinson.

F. G. Jefferson and Joseph Jefferson.

L. Kalen, D. S. Kemp, James Robert Kennedy, Bryan M. King, Robert Lowe King, A. G. Kinloch, J. L. Kipling, T. B. Kirkham, and Robert Knight.

Walter Lang, John Ross Pugh Leggatt, James Percy Leith, H. P. Lemesurier, H. Lewis, Francis F. Liddendale, T. R. Ligh, Edmund Lord, William London, and C. Hermann Lucius.

J. Macalister, James Macalister, W. M. Macaulay, Andrew John Macdonald, Charles Macdonald, K. C. Meiver, Gualtre Mackinlay, James P. Mackintosh, J. L. Madden, William Maidment, Militiade B. Manuel, J. H. Manning, George Mauson, F. G. Marrel, John Marshall, Richard Martin, Francis Mathew, Hamilton Maxwell, George R. Miles, E. Mitchell, C. E. Mitchell, W Maitland, John Forbes Moir, G. F. Moleswo th, Alex. Morris, T. H. Moore, W. L. Morcom, W. Warden Morice, James Morris, Edward Morriss, Antony Morrison, and J. Munro.

William Nicol, J. P. Negreponte, and William Nixon.

John O'Connell, F. J. Oliphant, B.A., T. Ormiston, C.E and D. E. Owen.

Francis D. Parker, J. B. Patterson, William Felton Peel, William Collins Penson, Wenceslaus Pereira, J. H. Perrins, Jas. G. Pickering, George Frederick Pim, George Plate, J. Keatinge Pollock, and Thomas Fisher Punnett.

J. Rankin, S. W. Read, Robert Valentine Read, Charles Henry Reynolds, Robert Richardson, N. C. Richardson, David Richmond, J. H. Risley, F. W. Robertson, Daniel Robertson, E. Robson, George Palmer Robinson, W. Rodgie, Henry Rogers, Jeremiah Ryan, C.E., Patrick Ryan, and John Ryan.

Ellina David Sassoon, Joseph A. Sassoon, Reuben David Sassoon, Alfred D. Saunders, R. B. Sedgwick, E. Sequier, J. A. J. Shaw,

CALCUTTA POLICE,—APRIL 26, 1870.

(Before J. B. ROBERTS, Esq.)

A MATRIMONIAL QUARREL.—Mrs. Louisa Clementina Wood, assisted by a Baboo from Mr. Sims' office, appeared and prosecuted her husband, Mr. Thomas Henry Wood, for assaulting her on the 18th intstant. Before the opening of the case, both the magistrate and the prosecutrix's attorney persuaded her not to proceed with the matter if possible, but she persisted, and the case was gone into. Mr. Branson, counsel for the defence, pleaded "not guilty."

The prosecutrix on oath said—My husband, Mr. Thomas Henry Wood, had a dispute with me about some empty bottles on the morning of the 18th, and he slapped me on the face once or twice, and pushed me out of the bedroom on to the landing.

The Magistrate—What is your object in coming here?

Mrs. Wood—He was bound over to keep the peace and he has broken the peace. No one saw the assault, but my brother and sister saw me crying outside.

To Mr. Branson—The quarrel arose thus: My husband ordered the servant to take a bottle of jelly from the shelf to his cousin, Mrs. Robert Wood, which I prevented; on this he got out of temper and he took up a fan.

Mr. Branson—To cool himself with?

Mrs. Wood—No, to assault me. He held it upside down. I asked him, what are you doing, don't behave so before the servant. The servant then left the room, and my husband slapped me and turned me out.

To the Magistrate—I live with my mother, but in this matter I have consulted neither her nor anybody else. I spoke to her about it, but she gave me no advice.

Mr. Roberts—If she had advised you she would have done a wise thing.

Mr. Branson on being called upon for his defence said that he was instructed to deny the assault in toto, and to state that this charge emanated from a whole course of proceeding which had for its object nothing more than to induce his client to live with his mother-in-law, to which arrangement, however, he (Mr. Wood) was decidedly averse. For this purpose summons after summons had been issued in order to reduce him to such a strait that he would be entirely under his wife's directions. The learned counsel further added that he was sure that His Worship had ascertained the prosecutrix's object in coming to the police from her own words, the truth being that she was being ill-advised. As to the assault, there was no doubt that a husband was at liberty to chastise his wife when she misbehaved herself, though not cruelly. From the prosecutrix's own evidence a slap only had been proven, which was certainly neither a cruel nor a violent assault. He then dwelt on the absence of any evidence, and finally left the case in the hands of the Court, with the remark that if His Worship considered that an assault had been proved which called for a punishment, he (the counsel) would have to submit to His Worship's decision, but he was confident that the Court would find that no infringement of the law had been commited by the defendant, and that the only course left was to dismiss the case.

The Magistrate said that he was convinced that no such assault as would compel a wife to have recourse to the Police Court had been proved, and he would consequently dismiss the case. He also remarked that this was one of the most trumpery charges that was ever brought before him.

IS HEAT INJURIOUS TO EUROPEANS?

ONE of our contemporaries, whose abode however is the deliciously cool and pleasing climate of the Neilgherries, facetiously asks the question "Is heat injurious to Europeans"? In the article we refer to, he goes on to assert, first, that it is a known fact that, to native constitutions it is certainly not hurtful, and then by most meagre and unsatisfactory arguments endeavours to prove that Europeans do not suffer from heat and that—"Heat truly is not inimical to the European constitution." He is sensible enough, however, to acknowledge that a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month does much towards blunting our feelings, and easing our miseries. We cannot, however, allow such a dangerous doctrine to remain uncontradicted, and we are convinced that if the Editor's chair of the *Neilgherry Excelsior* were placed in our office in Hare Street, or at Allahabad, he would have penned a footnote to the editorial of a very different character. We cannot forget the old country proverb, "A warm May makes a fat churchyard."

We do not wish to waste words, but would refer our contemporary to some returns that were published by the Bombay police in 1865. The simple facts were these: During the year 1864, the temperature of the city of Bombay was unusually high, and the mortality increased nearly 33 per cent. Epidemic diseases were more severe and more fatal, up to 77 per cent increase, and it was curious to observe that the deaths occurred in the hottest month, May, in the proportion of 92 average, to only 49 in the month of October. The hot weather is not the healthy Indian season, and it is something much more vital than mere caprice, or dislike to heat, that causes our annual migrations to Simla, Mahableshwur, or even the locality of our friend *Excelsior*. Whether it be the climate, or the artificial circumstances necessarily surrounding European life in the tropics, that maintains this relation between heat and disease, we are not now about to argue. We would merely point out as subjects of investigation for the writer of the paragraph under notice, whether the natives of this country are a long lived race, strong, muscular, healthy; whether their organizations do not almost universally present evidences of tropical disease; whether liver and spleen disease is not so common that it passes unnoticed, and as almost naturally existant; and whether, even in his cool region, any examples of perfect healthy conditions can be produced in sufficient numbers to warrant the conclusions at which he arrives.

The instances of Europeans who have enjoyed (?) a lengthened residence in India, which are forcibly brought forward as arguments in his favour, are first of all, according to his own admissions, high in office, drawing large salaries, surrounded by all luxuries and appliances, and capable of combating the evil effects of heat by contrivances and arrangements not within the reach of the ordinary run of European mortals. We are almost inclined to fancy, also, that many of them have shared for considerable periods the cool and invigorating climate that he himself enjoys. Why do our insurance Offices insist upon an average increase of four per cent. upon our life premiums in India? Where are our Europeans in Calcutta "robust, florid, active overflowing with life and spirits!" How have our medical men made their fortunes, and, in some instances, lost their lives by overwork? Certainly not by extra duty in the cold seasons. We are equally convinced that heat is most injurious to European constitutions, and more especially so to the young and vigorous, and our purpose now is to place before our readers some points of importance which may suggest to them such a line of conduct that the evil influences of tropical life may be lessened, and much of their virulence diminished.

Our hot season has commenced, and many of us are doomed from various circumstances to literally "grill in the plains." To such of our readers, let us then address ourselves. First of all, then, let us never forget the great principles upon which our bodies exist, let us remember that we are continually undergoing changes that the most simple process of combustion is presented in our persons, and the warmth of the human frame is dependent upon no extraordinary or unusual arrangement, no abstruse chemical or physical doctrine. We are warm because we are on fire, so to put it popularly, that is to say, we take food, as an engine does coke, and we burn it and produce force, life, vigour. The principle of our food that produces heat, essentially is the same as that which affords us light in a candle or boils our water; the combination of carbon, or charcoal, with oxygen found in the atmosphere. Food for the hot season, therefore, should not be similar to food for the cold or rainy periods. And the man who eats and drinks like an Icelander, in India, cannot expect to ensure a continuance of health. Let us for one moment examine the difference that exists in the composition of the two forms of living just mentioned.

Human nature—instinct, if you please—has taught our native friends that a diet consisting of rice and dhall, with certain small allowances of sugar, ghee and such like, only contains some 40 per cent of this carbon, or heat producing material, while, on the other hand, a similar personal experience has induced the Icelander to take for his meals, oil, fat and candles—materials supplying no less than 79 per cent of warmth.

Our bodies are always, when in health at a fixed temperature, and to maintain them at that point, it is absolutely necessary to regulate our supply of fuel in relation to the external temperature. Do we do this? As Europeans living in country where the external atmosphere is often even above the normal standard of human life are we wise enough to so regulate our diet that congestion and repletion shall not occur? What say our military readers about their three or four course dinner at mess? What say our merchants about their *burra khanas*, and their feasts? How many of us, ignorant of the healthy "want of appetite," and non-desire for food, during the hot months, try to whip up our stomachs by "sherry and bitters," or "pepper punch," and to overload our system with the "coal of our food" by highly spiced and rich dishes. It is wrong, decidedly physiologically wrong, and we pay the penalty sooner or later.

Another great point for consideration in the matter of food in India is the relation of exercise. On this depends more than is usually supposed, and an energetic athletic man can indulge with much less danger in the luxuries of the table, than he who drives to and from office, and sits all day under his punkah. A naval captain, who was well known for his disciplined strictness, exclaimed on one occasion, "Not eat that! Why, Sir, I'll make my stomach submit to anything." He was deceived there, however, for his stomach was not as tractable as his crew. We therefore, unhesitatingly put it as of first importance, to reduce carefully and gradually our form and amount of food in the hot season, to pay some attention to the natural remonstrances of our inner man, and if, while feeling in good health, our appetites diminish, to look upon it as a fortunate fact, and avoid the mistakes of urging on our system to an unhealthy issue. We purpose in a short series of articles to continue this subject of "hot weather considerations" as affecting drink, clothing, and exercise.—*Englishman.*

THE Duke of Argyll is enjoying a series of eulogies from the Hungarian Press for having, through Dr. Forbes Watson, presented the University of Pesth with a copy of "The People of India." The volumes were exhibited in the University Library and attracted large crowds.

TYPICAL CIVILIANS.

FROM A BENGAL POINT OF VIEW.

IX.

(CONCLUSION.)

THE FUTURE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WE are only tracing outlines, not teaching politics, yet it is hard to look at the past and present of this great and famous public body without indulging some degree of speculation as to its future. With so many English faults, the Indian Civil Service has had so many of the characteristic virtues of our nation, that one is scarcely able to conceive a British India without it. If you seek its monument, look round. The history of that service is the history of an empire's formation. It was a badge of conquest, but it was an instrument of conquest too; and the victories of the soldier would hardly have been so durable or even so splendid, had not they been consolidated by his non-combatant brother. Think of Cleveland civilising the wild hillmen; of Metcalfe mounting the breach at Deig, or ratifying that wonderful alliance with Runjeet Sing; of Jenkins at Seetabuldee; Elphinstone at Poonah; of Bird and Thomason, amid some possible errors, yet laying broad and deep the foundation of the agricultural prosperity of the North-West Provinces; of one-third of the civil officers present in those provinces, with their Lieutenant-Governor at their head, dying at their posts in '57; and one can forgive the settlement of Bengal, the blunders at Cabool, or the famine in Orissa.

But it does not follow either that a similarly constituted body of men is required when once an empire is formed, or that any amount of improvement will adapt it to the new conditions. An immense feeling is springing up for Anglicising our Indian people and their institutions. Simultaneously is arising an ardent aspiration among Anglicised natives for admission to all the high posts of administration. And certainly if India is not always to be retained by coercion, but is to be got to move in an appointed path, held like one obedient satellite to the laws of the imperial Cosmos, it does seem that such a career must be opened, at least on certain conditions, to all well-disposed subjects. The semi-military official, with a pistol in his belt and a dictionary in his pocket, has been succeeded by the scholastic ruler who is to perfect superior models of administration; but a time will come when the office of the one will become as obsolete as that of the other. When codification has been completed, and when the machinery for working the laws has been got into working order, it can hardly be doubted that the introduction of a considerable native element into the agency will be recommended by considerations of a very strong description. This is not so much a question of right as of expediency; but when the sentiment of the untravelled constituencies who are the ultimate arbiters of the whole British Empire's fate, is enforced by the evident signs of the times in India itself it cannot be but that the official emancipation of the natives is at hand.

But observe that, when this is done, the constitution of the service must undergo very serious modifications. Corruption apart, it is evident that the frugal native can be got to work at a lower rate of pay than the European. It will be impossible to go on taxing the people to give a District Judge £3,000 a year, and nearly as much to a Subprefect, when men like highly improved Tehsildars and Principal Sudder Ameens can be got to do the work for one-quarter the amount. But along with a general reduction of salaries, and an admission of polygamists into the service, it does not seem clear how the funds are to be maintained. And a Civil Service with much diminished incomes and no funds, would not differ greatly from that anomalous and chaotic set of men known for want of a better name, as the "Uncovenanted Service," in which there are indeed funds, but purely voluntary, and which is, in one sense of the word, no Service at all.

The question then will surely arise—Is it necessary to have a Service at all?

Where so much is altered, whereto serveth a name? It must be confessed that the details of the administration are yet far from having reached that completeness which we have been contemplating as the necessary preliminary of the official millennium, when the Ensign shall lie down with the Extra in the flowery meads of public employment, and a wearied child from an English school shall lead them. There is indeed a jumble of details dimly lighted by half-developed ideas, that seems almost hopeless. With the exception of the Department of Finance everybody is doing work different from what he did yesterday, and from what he will be doing to-morrow. Almost everybody is "officiating" for somebody else; and each man's duty is in the meantime "shot," as it were, by duty that is almost incompatible with it. A Police Service, nominally independent, is put under the Magistrate, who thus appears before himself, or his subordinate, a party to trials in his own Court; with his professional prospects dependent on the issue. In many parts of the country the collection of revenue, and the duty of taking up lands for the public use are also in the hands of the chief judicial officer of the district. And the admirable Crichtons, the administrative Zimris, who thus in their time play many parts, the district officers of whose multifarious duties we have attempted a weak compendium, are required to be at once patient and energetic, accessible and impartial, representing the Government, yet preserving a rigid independence. Who is sufficient for these things?

Nevertheless, when order has been introduced into this anarchic hotchpot, it will be seen that different duties require different men. The "Judges, the Councillors, the Presidents," who, from time immemorial, have been important men in Eastern life, should be chosen from the acutest and highest trained minds available. But it is obvious that the training need not be in all cases the same. To split judicial hairs, to frame an issue out of illogical contentions, to dispose of it upon unsatisfactory evidence, demands a subtler, a calmer, though perhaps a less creative mind than the more empirical work of the statesman. Lastly comes the administrator, who hardly requires any cultivated ability at all; but who should be docile, loyal, and active. It is obvious that no amount of mere literary qualities, tested by a uniform plan of examination, will be so likely to bring together men of the varied gifts here supposed, as that selection in a larger field which is open to local rulers.

The ultimate result will probably be that home nominations, most unfair to the native claims, and inadequate in regard to Europeans, will have to be abandoned, excepting perhaps in regard to a few very high posts indeed; but that the rank and file of the service will be left to be appointed out here, from among the graduates of the Universities, the officers of the Army Staff Corps, and from distinguished members of the Provincial Bars. Then, and then only, will the Governments who are immediately responsible be able to choose for each class of duty the men who are the most fitted, and then will be fulfilled that grand ideal of the first Napoleon, "La carrière ouverte aux talens."—*Englishman.*

THE COTTON PLANTING PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

(*United States Economist*, March 12.)

THE social changes and movements of population now in progress in the Southern States, and their probable influence upon the future industry of that portion of our country, presents points that are equally worthy the consideration of economists, statesmen, and the general public. The vast political changes induced by the Civil War are only beginning to exercise their natural influence. All the old landmarks have been torn down, and the work of restoration is by no means likely to be completed during the present generation. Congress has now almost terminated the task of political reconstruction; but the far more important work of social reconstruction has yet to be accomplished. This process is beyond the direct influence of legislation. It depends upon natural causes, some of which are now in operation, and are already producing results that are in the highest degree important.

It is, however, only in relation to the next cotton crop that we now propose to consider the social changes that are in progress in the South. Upon this subject the indications are neither doubtful nor inconclusive. The movements of population are sufficiently decided to present indications of radical changes in the leading industries of many of the Southern States. It appears to be now quite certain that the drift of the negro population is towards the far South. And that in a few years the bulk of the coloured people will be located in what are now known as the Gulf States.

The evidences of this flow are abundant. Within the last twelve months not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 negroes have left Virginia, and the exodus still continues as brisk as ever. They leave in gangs of from 50 to 300. In North Carolina the same process is going on. Thousands of the coloured population have left the State. From South Carolina we learn that the negroes are abandoning the high lands and hilly country, and flocking to the low lands and sea coast. From Kentucky an active emigration of coloured people has set in that already produces a scarcity of labour. The *Louisville Journal* is alarmed at the prospect, and says—"The rapid exodus will strike down the prosperity of the State, and, unless provided for promptly, we, who have been such producers that our surplus was sold by millions to other States, may find ourselves soon in the predicament of having more consumers at home than producers, and we may begin to pay out our limited surplus of money for the actual necessities of life."

In Tennessee the coloured population are discontented, and have commenced to leave for the Gulf States. In some counties very few negroes have left. There is every indication that within a few months the coloured exodus from Tennessee will be as large as from Virginia. Alabama and Northern Georgia are also beginning to lose a portion of their coloured labourers.

This general movement of coloured labour is almost exclusively directed towards the sugar and cotton plantations of the Gulf States. Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana gain what the other States lose. The reason is sufficiently plain. Larger profits are derived from sugar, rice, and cotton plantations than from other branches of Southern industry. Employers can, therefore, afford to pay higher wages. The negroes, no longer restricted in their movements, naturally go where they can obtain the best pay. It certainly affords a striking illustration of the consequences of freedom to find the coloured population voluntarily moving towards that portion of the country for which they had the greatest horror when they were in slavery. To be sent "down south" in the old times was the knell of doom for negroes in Virginia, Kentucky, and Carolina. Another reason that goes far towards accounting for the change in population is the comparatively larger amount of capital in the cotton than in the other states. The bulk of the $340,000,000 derived from the cotton crop now moving forward goes to the Gulf or Cotton States. Hence they have money to invest in new operations, and can offer attractive inducements to labour.

From these facts it will be seen, then, whatever may be the condition of industry in the South-Western and Atlantic States, there is every probability of a largely increased cotton crop in the Gulf States. Every effort will be made to stimulate the production of a staple which promises such large returns. From Texas we have intelligence that one-third more cotton will be planted this year than last. In Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas there will also be a very large increase.

The situation, then, is as follows:—The distinctively cotton States unexpectedly find themselves supplied with all the labour they require, and with much more than they could ever before command. They also find themselves supplied with all the capital required to employ this labour under the most favourable conditions. Naturally, the best cotton hands from the other States will be the first to emigrate. Then again, it will be remembered that improved machinery and fertilizers will be employed to a larger extent than ever before in the cultivation of the great staple. Another point is, that the cultivation of cotton will not be necessarily stopped in the other States in consequence of the exodus of so large proportion of the coloured labourers. It has been demonstrated that white labour can be successfully and profitably employed in the cultivation of cotton. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia, and Alabama are making extraordinary exertions to attract foreign immigration. These exertions have so far been at least partially successful. There is now a considerable stream of foreign immigration flowing into the Southern States that are being vacated by the negro. This immigration will be almost certainly stimulated by the departure of the coloured people. The new comers, with more industrious habits and superior intelligence, may produce as much, if not more, cotton than the negroes. We find, then, that while the area of cotton culture in the Gulf States is absolutely certain to be largely increased, there is a strong probability that if the other States do not hold their own, they are at least not likely to fall much below the average of production in former years.

For the rest, the States which are now being depleted of their negro population offered the prospect of a more diversified industry. Nothing but the most inexcusable neglect to conform to the changed circumstances of the times can retard their progress or prevent them from advancing in the career of prosperity. Upon these points the indications are most reassuring, and nowhere more so than in Virginia. All parties in that still glorious old State seem actuated by a common desire to promote the industrial and commercial interests of the people. Immigration is encouraged; internal resources are developed, and appropriate inducements are offered for the investment of outside capital. In this respect Virginia presents an example to the other States that cannot fail to prove most beneficial.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

THE following is the draft of the Senatus Consultum laid before the Senate on March 28:—

1. The Senate shares the legislative power with the Emperor and the Legislative Body. It has the initiating of laws. Nevertheless, every law imposing taxes must first be voted by the Legislative Body.

2. The number of senators may be increased to two-thirds of the number of the Legislative Body, not including the senators who sit by right. The Emperor cannot nominate more than twenty senators annually.

3. The constituent power belonging to the Senate by the articles 21 and 32 of the Constitution of 14th January 1852, ceases to exist.

4. The stipulations annexed to the present Senatus Consultum, which are comprised in the plebiscita of 14—21 December 1851; 21, 22 November 1852, or resulting therefrom, from the Constitution of the empire.

5. The Constitution can only be modified by the people on the proposition of the Emperor.

6. Paragraph 2 of the 25th article and the articles 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 52, and 57 of the Constitution, as well as all stipulations contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, are abrogated, without prejudice to the abrogation resulting from the plebiscitum of the 21st and 22nd November 1852, and Senatus Consulta promulgated, notably that of 8th September 1869.

7. Those portions of the Constitution of 14th January 1852, and of the Senatus Consulta since promulgated, which were not abrogated formally or by implication, or are not reproduced in the appendix to article 4, will have the force of law.

I.

1. The Constitution recognizes, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, on which are founded the public rights of the French people.

II.—OF THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY AND OF THE REGENCY.

2. The Imperial dignity conferred on Napoleon III. by the plebiscitum of 21st and 22nd November 1852, is hereditary in the direct and legitimate male descendants of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, according to the line of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

3. Should Napoleon III. have no male child, he may adopt the legitimate children and descendants of the brothers of Napoleon I. A law regulates the mode of adoption. If after such adoption male issue should be born to Napoleon III., his adopted sons will not be entitled to succeed him unless after his legitimate descendants. Adoption is prohibited to the successors of Napoleon III. and their descendants.

4. In default of a direct legitimate or adopted heir, the succession to the throne will be to the Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and his male descendants in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

5. In default of a legitimate or adopted heir to Napoleon III. and of collateral heirs according to the article preceding, the people will choose the Emperor, and regulate in his family the male hereditary succession, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. The project of a plebiscitum will be determined successively by the Senate and the Legislative Body, on the proposal of the Ministers in Council. Until the election of a new Emperor is completed State affairs will be conducted by the Ministers in Council, and decided according to majority of votes.

6. The members of the family of Napoleon III. entitled to the succession, and their descendants of both sexes, will form the Imperial family. They will not be entitled to marry without the consent of the Emperor. Without such consent their marriage will deprive them of their right of succession, and this deprivation will extend to their descendants. Nevertheless, if no child should exist of such a marriage, or in the event of its dissolution by death, the prince who had contracted it shall recover his rights of succession. The Emperor will decide as to the titles and positions of the other members of the family. He has full authority over them, and will regulate by statutes their duties and their rights.

7. The Regency of the Empire will be regulated by the Senatus Consultum of 17th July 1856, and in certain cases by the paragraph 3 of article 5. The Legislative Body will be convoked at the same time as the Senate. In the case referred to in the paragraph following, the votes of the Legislative Body will agree with those of the Senate for the election of Regent.

8. The members of the Imperial family, with rights of succession, will take the title of Prince, the eldest son of the Emperor will bear the title of Prince Imperial.

9. The Princes will be members of the Senate and of the Council of State on attaining the age of 18 complete, but they cannot sit there unless with the consent of the Emperor.

III.—FORM OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

10. The Emperor governs with the concurrence of the Ministers, of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State.

11. The legislative power will be exercised collectively by the Emperor, the Senate, and the Legislative Body.

12. The initiative of laws will belong to the Emperor, to the Senate and Legislative Body. Nevertheless, laws relating to imposts must first be voted by the Legislative Body.

IV.—THE EMPEROR.

13. The Emperor is responsible to the French nation, to whom he has always the right of appeal.

14. The Emperor is Chief of the State. He commands the forces naval and military; declares war; makes treaties of peace, alliance, and of commerce; appoints to all offices: and issues the decrees and rules necessary for the execution of the laws.

15. Justice is administered in his name.

16. He has the right of pardon and amnesty.

17. He sanctions and promulgates the laws.

18. Future modifications of laws, or customs, tariffs, or of the post by international treaties, will only be binding by virtue of a law.

19. Ministers depend solely on the Emperor only, and sit in Council under his presidency. They are responsible.

20. Ministers may be members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body. They have the *entrée* to either assembly, and are entitled to be heard when they desire it.

21. The Ministers, the members of the Senate—of the Legislative Body and of the Council of State—naval and military officers, magistrates, and public functionaries, will take the following oath:—"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor."

22. The Senatus Consulta on the dotation of the Crown and Civil List of the 12th December 1852, and the 23d April 1856, remain in force. In future the dotation of the Crown and the Civil List will be fixed for the whole reign by the legislature when it meets after the succession of the Emperor.

V.—THE SENATE.

23. The Senate will be composed—
(1) Of cardinals, marshals, admirals.
(2) Of citizens whom the Emperor raises to the dignity of senators.

24. The senators are for life and irremovable.

25. Their number may be raised to two-thirds of the number of the Legislative Body. The Emperor cannot name more than twenty senators in the year.

26. The Prince Imperial and vice President of the Senate are to be nominated by the Emperor. The Emperor convokes and prorogues the Senate. The sittings of the Senate will be public. The demand of five members will suffice for it to form itself into a secret committee.

27. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. It discusses and votes the projects of law and of taxation.

VI.—CORPS LEGISLATIF.

28. The election is based on population.

29. The deputies will be elected by universal suffrage without scrutiny.

30. They will be elected for a period of not less than six years.

31. The Legislative Body will discuss and vote projects of law and of taxes.

32. It will choose at the commencement of each session the members who shall form its bureau.

33. The Emperor convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Body. In the case of a dissolution the Emperor must convoke the new body within six months.

34. Its sittings will be public. The demand of five members will suffice for its forming itself into a select committee.

VII.—COUNCIL OF STATE.

35. The Council of State, under the direction of the Emperor, is charged to put into form projects of law, and the regulations for the public administration, and to resolve difficulties that occur in administrative business.

36. The Council, in the name of the Government, will maintain the discussion of projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative Body.

37. The Ministers have rank, a seat, and a deliberative voice in the Council of State.

VIII.—PETITIONS.

38. The right to petition is to the Senate and the Legislative Body.

AN INDIAN GOVERNOR AND HIS FAMILY.

(FROM SIR W. DENISON'S VARIETIES OF VICEREGAL LIFE.)

To Lady Hornby.

Sydney, November 17, 1860.

Dearest Mammy,—I must send you a few lines just to assure you that the sudden change in our destination will, if anything, shorten the period which will elapse before you will see Lina, and a good many, at all events, of our belongings. I had, I confess, hoped that, in consequence of the letter of the Duke of Newcastle, I should have been able to visit England myself, and have taken a fresh 'departure' from thence; but this sudden move to Madras has upset all these calculations. Lina and I, however, have both agreed that it is far better to leave the future in God's hand, without striving to meddle or make in it. And, as the appointment to Madras has come to me altogether unsought and unasked for, we have decided that it would not be right to allow our own feelings or fancies to interfere with the arrangement thus made for us, and which is, no doubt, that best suited to us. I do not trouble myself with enquiries *how* this is to be best for us. I take it as it is sent, without question. My present idea is to move off bag and baggage by the January mail steamer, provided Lina is in a fit state to travel. I hope and trust that all may go well with her, and that she may be able to go on board without any risk. You may trust me, dear Mammy, not to allow her wishes to prevail over prudence, for I have too great a value for the treasure you have intrusted to me to risk the loss of it by any want of caution on my part. We will suppose ourselves landed at Madras by the end of February. I shall not let those who are to go home stay too long there, but pack them off, after a very short delay, just enough to allow them to give you an account of the place, and I think you may reckon upon their arrival in England some time in May. I feel, however, as if I were somewhat presumptuous in venturing to look forward so far; but I do so, subject to the will of God; He has been so good to me, has given me so many blessings, among the greatest of which is the wife I got from you, that I have a confidence that He will not leave me now. There is, I imagine, much to do in Madras in preparing for the great changes incidental to the assumption of the Government by the imperial authorities. The amalgamation and reduction of the army, the collection and augmentation of the revenue, the improvement of the means of communication, the development of the system of irrigation, all these will furnish ample materials for thought and study, and my shells will, I think, probably remain quite in their packing cases. Our packing will be formidable, of books especially; I fancy but few Governors move about the world with a library of two thousand volumes. It is, however, a great satisfaction to me to have books at hand, and it is such an inducement to children to read, that it is well worth the cost and trouble of moving. I know nothing positive as to my salary; people consider that it will be large enough to enable me to lay by something for our children. I hope it may, but I have confidence that God will look after my children as He has after me; and that, should I not be able to leave them what may be thought a sufficiency of worldly wealth, this want, if it be a want in His sight, will be made good to them by Him, as it may seem to Him best. I love the 127th Psalm, which tells us that 'Children are a heritage and the fruit of the womb are an heritage and gift that cometh of the Lord,' and that 'Happy is the man who has his quiver full of them.' With best love to you all,

Your affectionate son,
W. D.

To W. E. Denison, Esq.

Madras, March 13, 1861.

My dear Willy,—Your mother leaves this next week, with the children. It will be sad breaking up of the family; I shall feel the absence of all most bitterly. Your mother and baby I may hope to see again in the autumn, but from your other brothers and sisters, as from you, my dear boy, it is a long parting. I can only reconcile myself to it by repeating that it is for the good of you all. Happy will be the day when I shall again have you all round me, should God permit me this pleasure on earth. I am picking up small bits of information from day to day, which will enable me to apply an Asiatic co-efficient to European formulæ as to labour, materials, &c. I got a wrinkle this morning about brick-making. Here the expensive article is fuel, in England it is labour; here labour is as nothing, the price being but one shilling per thousand for preparing bricks for the kiln. By the way, you may as well take a hint from me, and not down from day to day anything in the shape of a 'fact' which comes across you; stow these away and they will turn out to be useful some time or other. I have put a strong mark against the word 'fact;' you will have plenty of statements and opinions broached; but before you record anything as a fact and put it away in your treasury, make certain that it is worth recording—that it is *true*. . . . . God bless you, my dear boy.

Your affectionate father,
W. D.

To Lady Charlotte Denison.

Government House, Madras, March 29, 1861.

My dear Sister,—I am writing against time, as the steamer from Calcutta arrived yesterday, and the mail is made up at nine o'clock. Our habits of early rising, however, get us some hours in the morning, and I am devoting this to letter-writing to-day, instead of to a walk. By the time you get this, L——will have arrived in England with five of the children. I put her on board the steamer on the 21st, but had I anticipated the bitterness of the parting, I should, I think, have hesitated to accept the appointment. I feel as if I were somewhat presumptuous in venturing to look forward so far; but I do so, subject to the will of God; He has been so good to me, has given me so many blessings, among the greatest of which is the wife I got from you, that I have a confidence that He will not leave me now. There is, I imagine, much to do in Madras in preparing for the great changes incidental to the assumption of the Government by the imperial authorities. The amalgamation and reduction of the army, the collection and augmentation of the revenue, the improvement of the means of communication, the development of the system of irrigation, all these will furnish ample materials for thought and study, and my shells will, I think, probably remain quite in their packing cases. Our packing will be formidable, of books especially; I fancy but few Governors move about the world with a library of two thousand volumes. It is, however, a great satisfaction to me to have books at hand, and it is such an inducement to children to read, that it is well worth the cost and trouble of moving. I know nothing positive as to my salary; people consider that it will be large enough to enable me to lay by something for our children. I hope it may, but I have confidence that God will look after my children as He has after me; and that, should I not be able to leave them what may be thought a sufficiency of worldly wealth, this want, if it be a want in His sight, will be made good to them by Him, as it may seem to Him best. I love the 127th Psalm, which tells us that 'Children are a heritage and the fruit of the womb are an heritage and gift that cometh of the Lord,' and that 'Happy is the man who has his quiver full of them.' With best love to you all,

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Your affectionate son,
W. D.

To Lady Denison.

Government House, Calcutta, December 31, 1863.

Dearest,—I stopped writing because I was in daily expectation of hearing that you had started. I now begin again, and shall send this by the first conveyance, because, by a telegram I have just got, I find that my tenure of office here will be shorter than I expected. Henley came to me this morning bringing me a telegram from Sir Bartle Frere, informing me that Sir John Lawrence has been appointed Governor-General, and would be here on the 17th. My first thought was, "How lucky it was that you had not started;" my second was a mixed one; I was glad to get away from Calcutta, but I grieved over the loaves and fishes. However, this very soon wore away, and I can say now that my feeling is almost one of unmixed pleasure. How I look forward to the time when we can sit down together and have a regular talk.

January 1, 1864.—A happy New Year to you, dearest! I got your telegram this morning, and am very glad that you are not disappointed. I am not in the least sorry. The little bit of love of mammon which acted upon me yesterday has vanished, and I feel the happier that I shall be with you again, please God, about the 16th or 17th. . . . . W. D.

To Sir John Lawrence.

Madras, June 20, 1864.

My dear Sir John,—I congratulate you most sincerely upon the safety of Lady Lawrence, and upon the addition to your family. I have always taken to myself the saying of the Psalmist, "Lo children and the fruit of the womb are an heritage and gift that cometh from the Lord: happy is the man who hath his quiver full of them,' and have found it literally true in a variety of senses; so I can and do congratulate you on the addition of another arrow to your quiver. Many people say that with children come cares. Perhaps so: but with children come thousands of pleasures. From the very day that we can take them in our arms, even to that when we may have to place them in their coffins, and even after that, they are a help and a blessing to us; and I can hardly believe that a man not a parent can comprehend the blessed meaning of that which we learn from our Saviour—that God is our Father. . . . . W. D.

The Volume thus concludes:—It is a blessed thing to return to one's own country after a long absence, and too find, as we did, loving friends to greet us—friends who had never allowed our places in their hearts to be otherwise filled up; but I cannot finish this record of the twenty years absence from home without thankfully acknowledging that the years so spent have been by no means the least happy of a very happy life. Many an enduring friendship has begun in them; many a kindness been received; many a blessing enjoyed that will ever remain in grateful remembrance; and were it not for the impossibility of having time to dedicate portions of the same work, I would willingly dedicate these closing lines, at least, to the many friends made in Australia and in India, who will never lose their hold upon our hearts, and whom these pages may occasionally recall some past scenes of pleasant intercourse.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA CABLE.—A Steam Launch has just been completed by Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar, destined to accompany the steamship Dacia, which vessel will shortly leave the Victoria Docks with the above cable on board. This launch is built of steel and so arranged as to be lowered from the ship's davits with steam up, in which condition it will weigh from 2 to 2½ tons. The special office this little craft is intended for in the expedition is to assist in laying the shore ends, which generally involves great delay and fatigue by the present mode of employing ships' boats.—*Times*, March 24.

RECESS STUDIES.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT has lately brought out a work in England, entitled *Recess Studies*, which contains papers by himself and other writers on social and practical subjects. Mr. Chisholm Anstey contributes a paper on "Election Trials and Inquiries under the Corrupt Practices Act," and Sir Charles Trevelyan, another, giving an account of a tour from Pesth to Brindisi in the autumn of 1869. Sir Alexander himself writes on the Endowed Schools or "Hospitals," as they are called, of Scotland, and his remarks have some practical bearing for us in Bombay. There are ten such endowed schools, the oldest being founded in 1695 and the newest in 1833. They enjoy between themselves an annual income of £50,000 or five lacs of rupees which is spent on the education of some 1,100 pupils, of the poorer classes—some of the "hospitals" giving absolute preference *by the